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WHY DR. WILEY IS FOR WILSON

He Says Taft and T. R. Are Sol-
diers of Fraud.

ENEMIES OF PURE FOOD LAW

Famous Chemist Believes the Health
of the Nation Demands Election
of the Democratic
Ticket.

By HARVEY W. WILEY.
(Former Chief Chemist of the U. S.
Department of Agriculture.)

My appeal is chiefly to those who, like myself, have been lifelong Republicans. I believe that no kind of an administration is going to ruin the country. I have a high personal regard for each one of the candidates for president and vice-president on all the tickets. All the political platforms are mainly sound and all promise effort in behalf of the whole people. My choice is not based on a platform. It was determined by my impressions of the real attitude of the candidates respecting the public welfare. We are creatures of heredity and environment. In our attitude towards great public questions we are almost altogether creatures of environment.

What two men are by environment least likely to be swayed by special interests and most likely to be guided by devotion to public welfare? Two of the candidates have already been tried in the presidential chair and we know by experience what may be expected if either of them resume his former seat on March 4, 1912. Mr. Roosevelt by reason of his attitude towards the food and drug act abandoned the consumers of the country to the rapacity of a few mercenary manufacturers. Under authority of congress I had carried on extensive experiments with my so-called poison squad; and found that certain substances, viz., benzole compounds, sulphurous compounds and sulphate of copper (blue stone), were injurious to health.

The law conferred upon me, as chief of the bureau of chemistry, the duty of acting as a grand jury and determining whether foods and drugs were adulterated or misbranded. Instead of appealing from my decisions to the courts as the law requires, the users of these poisons appealed to President Roosevelt. He not only listened to them, but he abrogated the plain provisions of the law, appointed a board not contemplated by the law, and directed that these predatory interests might continue their attacks on the health of the people until this board, unknown to the law, should decide otherwise.

Can we safely trust the campaign for public health to Mr. Roosevelt? I cannot believe that to be the proper course. Mr. Taft inherited this exceedingly bad condition of affairs from his predecessor and has not only continued this illegal board under whose patronage adulterators are still poisoning the people, but he did worse. In the matter of the adulteration of distilled beverages in which Roosevelt upheld the legally constituted authorities, Mr. Taft reversed that policy and threw the mighty weight of the executive office to the support of the worst lot of adulterators that ever disgraced a country.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall by their strenuous efforts in behalf of the food laws of their respective states, have given a positive promise to end such a threatening state of affairs. They will support to the utmost the officials under the law who are trying to protect the public health and will make short shrift of those who have brought about these present unbearable conditions.

Wilson and Marshall by their education and environment are free from bias in favor of predatory interests and are inspired by true patriotic zeal in behalf of public welfare.

I support the Democratic nominees in full knowledge that many of the prominent Democrats in congress have been in full sympathy with the paralysis of the food law in behalf of the unholy dollar. But when the Democratic president and vice-president lend the aid of their powerful sympathy in behalf of the public health those of their own party not in sympathy with them will be robbed of their power for evil. If Roosevelt or Taft be chosen the soldiers of fraud and adulteration will be impregnably entrenched for another four years and benzoates, sulphites and adulterated alcoholic beverages will have a new lease of life.

I believe also that President Wilson will renovate the department of agriculture, reeking, as it has been for the past twelve years, with scandals and favoritism. He will see to it that the bureau of animal industry will protect the public health instead of the efforts of the packers to sell diseased meats under the deceptive phrase "U. S. Inspected and Passed." Under President Wilson no more Pinchots will be kicked out of the service, no more unspeakable McCabes will exercise dictatorial powers. There will be no more cotton leaks and jungle atrocities, no more Everglade swindles. Buccaneering, boasting and buncombe will give place to sane efforts for the promotion of real agriculture and the public health.

Under Wilson the department of agriculture will be restored to speak

ing terms with the State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and the State officials will no longer be regarded as inferior beings, living only on the largess of a Washington cabal. I ask all who want honesty and faithful service in the Department of Agriculture, the promotion of public health, and executives who have grown to manhood and lived in an environment favorable to that which makes for the public welfare, to vote for Wilson and Marshall.

TAXING POOR MAN'S COAT OFF HIS BACK

Concrete Illustration of What a Republican Tariff Really Means Causes Workers to Think.

Concrete examples of how a protective tariff operates are causing the working man, the "poor man," to do a lot of thinking nowadays. He is beginning to understand whether it is not about time to call a halt on the Republican practice of taxing the coat off his back and threatening him with the loss of his shirt and his socks if he does not submit.

All through the present tariff law, passed by a Republican congress and endorsed by a Republican President as THE BEST TARIFF BILL EVER PASSED, are to be found discriminations, the higher duty on the cheaper article, the lower on the shoulders of those least able to bear it the greater burden of the protective system. Here are some illustrations:

The cheapest wool blankets bear a duty of 165.42 per cent.; the dearest, 104.55 per cent.

Flannels, not more than 40 cents a pound, are taxed at 143.67 per cent.; over 70 cents a pound, 76.37 per cent.

Wool plushes, cheapest, 141.75 per cent.; dearest, 95.33 per cent.

Knit fabrics, cheapest, 141 per cent.; dearest, 95.53 per cent.

Stockings, worth from \$1 to \$1.50 a dozen, 76.37 per cent.; from \$2 to \$3, 59 per cent.

Hats and bonnets, worth not over \$5 a dozen, 62 per cent.; over \$20 a dozen, 35 per cent.

Carpets, highest priced, 50 per cent.; that used for mats and rugs, 126.88 per cent.

Women's gloves, unlined, 49 per cent.; lined, 34 per cent.; longest gloves, unlined, 42 per cent.; lined, 29 per cent.

Men's gloves, worth less than \$3 a dozen, 66.28 per cent.; costliest gloves, 14.45 per cent.; leather, unlined, 44.58 per cent.; lined, 29.56 per cent.

Buckles, cheapest, 77.48 per cent.; dearest, 26.3 per cent.

Uncut diamonds bear a 10 per cent. duty; imitation diamonds, 20 per cent.

The humble firecracker bears a 97.02 per cent. duty, while elaborate fireworks bear but 70 per cent.

Mating, smaller and cheaper grades, 43 per cent.; costlier, 24 per cent.

Watch movements, seven jewels, 66.02 per cent.; 11 jewels, 40.41 per cent.; 17 jewels, 34.45 per cent.

Underwear, cheapest, 56.20 per cent.; dearest, 50 per cent.

Dress goods of wool, cheapest, 105.42 per cent.; dearest, 94.13 per cent.

Velvets, cheapest, 105.22 per cent.; dearest, 49.55 per cent.

Silk handkerchiefs, cheapest, 77.44 per cent.; dearest, 59 per cent.

Scissors, worth 50 cents a dozen, 62.21 per cent.; worth \$1.75 a dozen, 46 per cent.

Table knives, fancy grades, 57.40 per cent.; bone handled, 69.43 per cent.

Butcher knives, best grades, 52.10 per cent.; cheapest grades, 33.55 per cent.

Files, smallest, \$1.29 per cent.; longest, 36.81 per cent.

Shot guns, worth from \$5 to \$10, 47.67 per cent.; worth over \$10, 45.46 per cent.

These are only a part of the discriminations, gleaned from a swift conning of some of the schedules. Reduced to simplest terms, they mean that the poor man is taxed higher than the rich man.

The Third Term candidate's favorite reply to the telling, unanswerable arguments of Gov. Wilson is that the latter's opinions are based "not on actual knowledge and experience but by reading musty books on political economy." The Colonel himself at a tender age was put at hard labor! It is not often that a man whose whole life has been given up to politics and office-holding gets as horny-handed as Mr. Roosevelt in the ranks of labor and high finance!

Wonder if Emerson was gazing upon a Moose calf when, several decades ago, he wrote:
"I am the owner of the sphere.
Of the seven stars and the solar year."

President Taft congratulates the Republicans of Maine on what Chairman Hilles describes as "an old-fashioned victory." Another such and Vermont and Rhode Island would go Democratic in November.

The card-stacking at Armageddon goes merrily on. Eight Taft electors in Missouri announce that if elected they will vote for the Third Term candidate.

Those who know and feel for Chairman Hilles say he really isn't to blame for the Republican presidential candidate's announcement that he "is out of politics."

A Western Third Termers regrets that Roosevelt will not have time before election day to say half he means. He'll have plenty of time following it

IN THE MINES PRODUCING MINES MUST PAY SAME STATE TAX

Supreme Court of the State Holds
That Board of Supervisors of
Yavapai County Did Not Have
Legal Right to Reduce As-
essment in that County.

The Supreme Court of the State this week rendered an important decision bearing upon the question of assessment and taxation in the State of Arizona.

The case grew out of action of the County Board of Equalization of Yavapai County at their August meeting when the assessment of the mines of the United Verde Copper company was reduced from the figures as returned by the County Assessor and the mines were placed on the assessment roll of that county for FIFTY per cent of their gross output for the year 1911.

It will be remembered that the State Tax Commission had recommended to the several County Assessors that in assessing the mines of the large producing mining companies that the gross output of the mines for the preceding year should be taken as the basis of assessment. This was the rule followed in Greenlee County in the assessment of the Arizona Copper Co. Ltd., and the Detroit Copper Co.

As the matter stood there was an unequal assessment of the mines of Greenlee County as compared with the mines of Yavapai County and on behalf of the State the Attorney General brought a mandamus suit to compel the Board of Equalization of Yavapai county to assess the producing mines of Yavapai county as other producing mines in the state were assessed. The decision of the Supreme Court supported the contention of the Attorney General.

The decision of the Supreme Court will recover for the state additional taxes from Yavapai county totaling approximately \$70,000.00.

The United Verde alone will pay \$25,000 more than it would have paid under the lowered assessment. Had the supreme court decided in favor of the supervisors, the Copper Queen and other big companies in Cochise and Mohave counties would have insisted on paying state taxes under the valuation placed upon their property for county taxation purposes. The county valuations are lower than the state valuations fixed by direction of the tax commission in those counties.

In the opinion which was rendered by the whole court the contentions of the attorney general were upheld in every particular, the court deciding that boards of equalization are "quasi-judicial bodies, but inferior in the powers granted them by law. They must therefore scrupulously limit their acts to doing those things which the law directly empowers them to do. They may not revoke, set aside, modify or annul an order or decision of their own without the law grants them the right. If the board may make two reductions, as is attempted in this case, it having been shown that the board had previously reduced the assessment of the patented producing mines of the United Verde company to the report made to the state board of equalization upon which the state rate was afterwards fixed, there is no reason why it may not make more. If it may reduce ad libitum it would likewise have power to make as many raises as it may please and as often as it could secure the appearance of the taxpayer." Having acted upon the assessments of the United Verde at its July meeting its order at that meeting became final. If the company was dissatisfied with its assessments as fixed by the board of equalization at that meeting it had the right of appeal as set forth in paragraph 3875 of the Revised Statutes of Arizona. This statement on the part of the court is sustained by numerous references to similar cases decided in the courts of other states notably Nevada, Michigan and California.

SUPERIOR AND BOSTON

About 75 men are employed in mining and development work at the Superior & Boston mine and shipments of ore, mostly from the Limestone vein, are being made to the Old Dominion smelter.

The cross cuts north on the 12th level is in broken iron stained schist carrying native silver in varying amounts but no copper and the two cross cuts south are being advanced.

On the 8th level, a crosscut is being driven south into the quartzite footwall, near the end of the east drift, a drift has been started on small vein which is reported to be showing up well in copper.

APACHE BOX MINES ARE MAKING FINE SHOWING

The Mines in the District Near Clifton Showing Much Good Mineral and Development Being Hurdled Along—Several Properties Proved.

"New and rich strikes of gold and of copper are getting numerous in the Twin Peaks and Apache Box district of western Grant county, New Mexico," says F. W. Wagner, who was in El Paso for some time for the mines. He is foreman on the hoist and the blacksmith at the Twin Peaks mine. He was arranging some very rich copper glance samples for assays, which were an average of the vein of the Bull Moose claim in that district, owned by him and partner, which they recently discovered.

"These samples," he said, "represent a general average of the pay streak of the vein that runs through the Bull Moose group. The vein is about five feet wide between walls and the rich paystreak is over two feet wide and is rapidly widening with depth. We only found it recently and have already gone down to a depth of 15 feet. The vein runs nearly north and south. The eastern wall is diorite and the other is porphyry. The beauty of it is that the diorite wall goes down perpendicularly while the porphyry wall goes with a dip to the west, so that accounts for the vein widening with depth. The rich copper ore occurs in parallel streaks separated by soft streaks of talcose or soft vein matter. It is much like the copper occurrence in the Santa Rita veins, where the sheets of native copper occur in similar streaks through the talcose material. The same rich copper shows up throughout the four Bull Moose claims. Our mine is about a mile southeast of the Twin Peaks mine. On the same lode as ours is another property called the Oxide King owned by other parties, whose ore is of the same quality as ours and their assays \$245.44 in copper, gold and silver values. The ores are chalcocite or copper glance. We are sacking all the ore as fast as we extract it and will begin shipping to the smelter as soon as the new wagon road is completed, which will be this week.

"The ore has just been assayed and gives the following results: Copper 46.5 per cent, gold .92 ounces; silver 11.6 ounces; total value per ton, \$146.5.

The Isabell Gold Mine.
"About a mile southeast of the Bull Moose," says Wagner, "another rich strike has been made of exceeding richness which is creating considerable excitement in the camp. It bids fair to create a bigger furor than did the famous Apache Box. It was discovered recently by Jim Fraser, who is the pioneer discoverer of gold at Twin Peaks. The discovery consists of a big ledge of quartz or quartz-porphry on which he has located several claims, the principal one on which the discovery was made being called the Isabell. The owner is sinking as rapidly as possible and had got down about 15 feet the day I left. The shaft is eight feet wide and he is in solid ore all the way down, all around the shaft, and is sacking all the ore as fast as it is raised without sorting. He had already sacked 20 sacks of this ore the day I left and was having 550 more sacks brought over to the mine to be filled. The ore runs about \$100 per ton, mostly gold values. There is a rich streak of iron on the hanging wall about two inches thick that runs over \$200 per ton and pans the coarsest kind of free gold. As soon as the new wagon road is completed he will increase his working force and begin shipping the ore as fast as teams can be had.

"The vein has not been crosscut yet at the bottom to see how wide it is, but at the surface it outcrops about 18 feet wide and pans gold all the way across.

"I have seen lots of rich prospects, but I regard this as the biggest thing I ever saw. For years Fraser had noticed the big ledge but never suspected it to carry any workable values. In panning a shallow trench or crosscut under a high cropping he found the dirt panned gold, and this led to his discovery that the big vein was rich. It all goes to show that the camp needs close prospecting and that it has hardly been scratched, as yet."

Rich Strike in Dark Thunder.
The lessees of the Dark Thunder copper mine northeast of Twin Peaks, a claim of that company, have encountered some very rich copper ore in their tunnel. They expect to encounter the main vein within 5 feet of the face of the tunnel which they are driving into the hill. Their ore is copper glance and carries some gold, as do all the copper claims in

that camp.
A big Montana mining company, one of the Clarke interests has taken an option on the Apache Box mines and has experts on the ground sampling it.

The foundation for the Twin Peaks 10 ton mill is nearly completed, but has been delayed by the sickness of the contractor, C. H. Ryan, who is in charge of the erection of the mill, has gone to Cedar Rapids to meet the owners and stockholders of the company and on returning will start the erection of the plant.

The Steve Corley claims have been bonded and leased to Dr. Craig and Ollie Phillips, discoverer of Apache Box mines. The Corley claims are a group of 15 claims two and a half miles west of Twin Peaks and are owned by Stephen Corley, of Silver City, New Mexico.

Commercial Claim in Good Ore.

The lease on the Commercial claim has been productive of good milling and smelter ore. The shaft is about 140 feet deep. At the 150 level crosscuts will be driven to and across the vein, a distance of 90 feet. The entire group of claims lies on the west side of a porphyry dike. Copper predominates and assays range from five to 150 ounces silver. One of the openings shows 25 per cent lead. The property has been surveyed and covers four miles of porphyry dike and conglomerate contact.

Craig and Phillips are making preparations to commence active operations and have selected a site near the Wampoo springs on the easterly line of the Surprise mine for their main workings. The big vein, which parallels the porphyry dike splits and forms two veins having the same general course as the porphyry and conglomerate contact, the ore following the east side of Todie Mountain, and the other following the western slope. These veins at a distance of 500 feet from the shaft are about 250 feet apart. The group is located with the gasin of the mountains, and all indications lead to the belief that development will open bodies of commercially valuable copper ores carrying appreciable values in gold and silver.

INSPIRATION HAS BIG FORCE.

Inspiration Consolidated is employing over 500 men in and around the mines and contractors under McArthur Brothers are employing about 250 men in railroad construction.

Development of the Inspiration mine continues at the rate of nearly a mile a month and a new inclined shaft has been started which will connect with the Inspiration tunnel and will be used for lowering men and timbers below the tunnel level. The tunnel will be the means of ingress and egress for the miners and all supplies used in the mines.

At the Live Oak mine, sinking of No. 1 shaft continues, and the shaft is now about 580 feet deep. At No. 2 shaft drifts are being driven east and west on the 570 foot level. The east drift will connect with No. 1 shaft, over 2,000 feet distant. The widening of the sulphide tunnel has been finished for over 575 feet from the portal.

A steam shovel and a large force of men are at work on the spur to the millsite and main shafts, and another force is engaged in building the extension of the main line up Keystone Gulch to the Inspiration tunnel and the Live Oak mine.

COPPER REEF MINE.

At the Copper Reef mine, 12 miles south of San Carlos, the ore shoot on the California vein has been opened up for a length of over 300 feet in the drift from the California tunnel. The vein matter is reported to average about 10 feet in width and the ore to average five feet in width and about 4 per cent copper \$10 in gold and \$1 in silver.

The 220 foot raise to surface has been holed through for ventilation and the sinking of the mine resumed.

A 14 h.p. Hendric-Bolhoff hoist has been ordered for use in sinking the winze. About 25 men are employed.

HAYDEN SMELTER
SOON READY
TO START

Will Be Ready for Treatment of Custom Ore First of the Year.

Two blast furnaces are shortly to be installed at the American Smelting & Refining company's Hayden plant, and before the first of the year the smelter will be ready to treat custom ores.

This important news has been brought to Phoenix by Joe Larrien, justice of the peace for Winkelman precinct and editor of the Winkelman Herald. Mr. Larrien states that the outlook in the country around Hayden Winkelman and Christmas is very encouraging.